WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1825. [NO. 258.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

United States' Laws.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to authorize the building of Light-Houses and Light Vessels, and Beacons, and Monuments, therein mentioned; and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide by contract, for building Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacons and Monuments, and placing Buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A light house on a proper site on Moose Peak Island, in the state of Maine; and a monument on a proper site on Stage Island, in the same state.

A light house on a proper site, at or near the mouth of Burlington Harbor, in the state of Vermont.

A house at the entrance of Nantucket Harbor, for the keeper; with a tower on the same for the lantern, in the state of Massachusetts.

A light house, on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode Island; and a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state.

Three small beacons at the entrance of Mill River Harbor, in the state of Connecticut.

A light house near the Fire Island inlet, on the south side of Long Island, in the state of New York; and a light house on Stony Point, instead of Verplank's Point, as heretofore directed, in the same state.

A light house on Cedar Point, at or near the mouth of Patuxent River, in the state of Maryland, and a small beacon light on Point Look Out, at the mouth of Potomac, in the same state.

A light vessel for Albemarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, to be placed either at or near south point of Roanoke Island, or at the end of Wade's Point Shoal, at the mouth of Pasquotank River, in the same state.

A light house on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to wit:

For a light house on the Moose Peak Islands, in the state of Maine, four thousand dollars; for a monument on Stage Island, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for placing a buoy in Winter Harbor, in the same state, fifty dollars.

For a light house at the mouth of Burlington Harbor, in the state of Vermont, four thousand dollars.

For the keeper's house at the entrance of Nantucket Harbor, with a tower on the same, in the state of Massachusetts, sixteen hundred dollars.

For a light house on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode Island, three thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

For three small beacons at the entrance of Mill River Harbor, in the state of Connecticut, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For a light house near Fire Island Inlet, in the State of New York, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and for the light house heretofore directed to be built on Throg's Neck, and for the site thereof, in the same state, seven thousand dollars.

For a light house on Cedar Point, in the State of Maryland, six thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light on Point Look Out, in the same State, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the light vessel to be placed in Albemarle Sound, in the State of North Carolina, a sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars. For replacing the buoy at Ocracoke Inlet, and for two buoys to be placed, one at Fulcher's Point, and one at Cross Rock, Craton Sound, in the same state, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For three buoys to be anchored at proper places, at the entrance of the Harbor of Pensacola, in the territory of Florida, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For the light house on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For completing the work to secure Plymouth Beach, in the state of Massachusetts, five thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars.

For erecting a pier at the mouth of Cayahoga River, in the state of Ohio, five thousand dollars; and for completing the pier at the mouth of Grand River, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

And for surveys, to be made under the direction of the President of the United States, for the following purposes, to wit: to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier at the mouth of the Harbor of Marblehead, for the security of shipping; and also a pier in the Harbor of Holmes' Hole, for the same object, in the state of Massachusetts, the sum of four hundred dollars.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore
Washington, March 3d, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act to change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, shall be annually holden in the City of New Orleans, on the second Monday of December, instead of the third Monday of November, as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, actions, writs, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said District Court, or which are, or may hereafter be, commenced for, or returnable to, the said District Court, on the third Monday of November, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Court, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act making an additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and there hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, for the payment of the expenses of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, heretofore appropriated for the same object.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act further to amend an act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the service of the United States, and for other purposes; passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person having claims for a building destroyed by the enemy during the late war, under the ninth section of the act to which this is an amendment, and of the act to amend the same, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, which shall have been presented to the Commissioner of Claims, appointed under the act first aforesaid, at any time before the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and which was not paid under said acts, nor finally rejected by said Commissioner, may, within nine months hereafter, present the same, with the advice to support it, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, for examination and adjustment; and if he shall be satisfied the building or buildings for which damages are claimed, was, at the time of its destruction, occupied by order of any agent or officer of the United States, as a place of deposite for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States, he shall proceed to assess the damages, and certify the amount for payment, in the way pointed out in the act first above referred to, which shall be immediately paid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That, if the Auditor shall be satisfied the evidence before him is insufficient to enable him correctly to decide between the United States and the claimant, he may, on giving notice to the claimant, cause other evidence to be taken: *And provided, also*, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of this act, where the property destroyed was occupied under a contract with the owner, and at the risk of such owner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount which shall appear to have been paid to the owners, as rent, for the use or occupation of their property, shall be deducted from the amount directed to be paid to them under this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case the whole amount of clims presented, and allowed, under this act, shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then, and in tat case, the claimants shall, respectively, receive only their rateable proportion of he sum of two hundred and fifty thous n dollars, to be liquidated by the said Audi r in the adjustment of the amount to be received by such claimants, respectively.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to authorize the sale f unserviceable Ordnance, Arms, and Military Stores.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold any ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other military stores, or subsistence, or medical supplies, which, upon proper inspection or survey, shall appear to be damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the public service, whenever, in his opinion, the sale of such unserviceable stores will be advantageous to the public service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspection or survey of the unserviceable stores shall be made by an Inspector General, or such other officer or officers as the Secretary of War may appoint for that purpose; and the sales shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Approved, March, 3, 1825.

An Act to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the first day of April next, Castine, in the state of Maine shall be, and is hereby, made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of	500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*
Dec. 24, 1824. 40

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.
Oaklygrove, April 3, 1825. 6t58

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

EARLY RISING.

To rise early is so truly the one thing needful above all—to all who are candidates for either of those capital prizes—Health, Wealth, or Wisdom, that it is the only sure foundation for securing any chance of obtaining either of them.

"He that would thrive
Must rise by Five;
He that has thriven
May lie till Seven."

Instances may be found (but very seldom) of persons who have set up late becoming wealthy, but they have paid for it otherwise the price of their health. You cannot remember one solitary example of a sluggard having ever obtained one of these blessings of life. "Shake off dull sloth and early rise." There is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a morning between sleeping and waking. He who is awake may be at work or at play; he who is asleep is receiving the refreshment necessary to fit him for action; but the hours spent in dozing and slumbering are wasted, without either pleasure or profit. The sooner you leave your bed the seldomer you will be confined to it. When old people have been examined in order to ascertain the cause of their longevity, they have uniformly agreed in one thing only, that they "all went to bed and all rose early."

GERMANY.

The following interesting passage is taken from an article in the last London Quarterly Review, upon a "Tour in Germany," &c. an engaging little work, recently published in England.

Amongst the ladies of Weimar, as also of Saxony, there is a simplicity, which is quite delightful; knitting and needle work know no interruption at home or abroad, and a female to a route might forget her fan, but would, assuredly, remember her work-bag. At Dresden, even the theatre is not protected from the needle and knitting-pin; and our author has seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of *Thekla* had brought into her eyes, and immediately proceed with her stocking foot. It was not however, to be expected, that in a town which prides itself upon its learning, the softer sex would always be free from pedantry, and, accordingly, a few clubs of Blues have been formed to drink tea, and "talk about Shakspeare, taste, and musical glasses."

FREE NEGROES.

A serious riot has taken place at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, on the 14th ult. A slave had ranaway from his master in Maryland. He was apprehended by his master and lodged in jail in that county for security. The slave sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus, to show cause why he should not be discharged from imprisonment. The cause came on for adjudication on the 14th. The case being clearly made out in favor of the master, the Judge ordered the slave to be delivered into his custody. During the whole trial the Court-house was crowded with blacks, who had feed a lawyer to appear in behalf of the slave—but not satisfied with this, they collected in a cluster at the door of the Court-house, and attempted to rescue the slave by force; a number of blows were given and received, a pistol was fired, and a mulatto was shot: Nor did the fray terminate, and the rioters disperse, until a number of the blacks were arrested and carried to jail.

The *Harrisburg Intelligencer*, of Friday last, states that the court commenced its sessions on Monday last, and that the Grand Jury found a "true bill" against twelve of the black men concerned in the riot and attempt to rescue a slave from his master. The trial lasted till Wednesday, and on Thursday the Jury rendered a verdict of *guilty* against twelve of the rioters, and an aquittal for four. One of them had escaped. The paper adds, that the Grand Jury appropriated $300 for the erection of a tread-mill to give them employment.

New-Orleans, April 7.—We learn with pleasure that there is likely to be a greater concourse of people from the country, during the present and approaching week, than was ever seen before in New-Orleans. La Fayette is the load stone that promises to fill the pockets of our tavern keepers, and perhaps of our grocers and dry good retailers.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

I and WE.

These pronouns have lived together for many ages in harmony; but lately the *latter* seems to be intruding on the province of the former. In these days of pre-eminent modesty, writers and speakers shrink from the charge of egotism, and the plural pronoun to denote an individual. It consists in often speaking of one's self from a spirit of ostentation. Among the theological pupils of the celebrated Doctor Bellamy, as I have been told, was a young man named B——, whose vanity was often offensive to his instuctor, and who was one day reading for criticism a manuscript containing many sentences like this, "Such is my opinion, whatever others may think; and I am confident that my opinion is correct."

At the close of such a sentence, the Doctor, in his peculiar authoritative tone said, "stop B——, I,—I,—who is this I?"—The offence, however, in this case, consisted not in the pronoun, but in the man.

When modesty uses this word because it is the very one, and the only one, that expresses just what it means, there is no egotism. The individual who manages an empire, (and he who conducts *a newspaper* too) is privileged by custom to speak of himself in plural; but "the king,s English" forbids a common man, on common subjects, to speak in this manner. When I read in a newspaper, therefore, a communication from some obliging correspondent, in the singular number, saying: "WE have already said more than WE intended," &c.—and when I hear a preacher, who seems to be nothing more than *one man*, saying to his hearers "the subject which *we* have chosen for your consideration, *we* think of infinite importance; and again, "*We* exhort you my hearers, to receive the truths which *we* have now delivered;" I often feel inclined to say, "Stop, —who is this *WE*?"

A HARDENED WRETCH!

By the arrival at Boston of the brig Clarissa, which left St. Johns, Porto Rico, on the 27th ult. 8 days after the last despatch received from Lieut. Sloat, information is received that the Captain of the Pirates (Cofrecinas) and twelve others, were to be shot on the 29th ultimo, and 9 others were to meet a similar fate a few days afterwards.

In addition to this, we learn from the Evening Post, that a Porto Rico paper, containing an account of the condemnation, confession, and execution of eleven, had been received at New York. When they were taken to the place of execution, the chief, Cofrecinas, refused to be blindfolded, saying that he *had murdered three or four hundred*, and thought that by this time he ought to know how to die, and that he wished to see how they managed.

National Journal.

In the British House of Commons, on the 21st ult. while discussing the supply bill for 1825, Mr. Hume objected to the item of 6,470*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for carrying into effect certain articles of the Treaty of Ghent, between Great Britain and the United States. In reply to some objections which Mr. Hume made, Mr. Canning rose to explain, and observed, that:

"America claimed from this country compensation for some property, of which she alleged that a part of America, which could not rightly be considered to be at war with this country, had been deprived. It was agreed upon that any difference that might arise on the article which guarantied this compensation, should be referred to the Emperor of Russia. A disputed point did arise; a reference, according to the terms of this convention, was accordingly made, and the decision was against this country. It was to adjust the payment of this debt that the Commissioners had been appointed; it had made considerable progress. The information which was the cause of its formation only reached this country the year before last; and although he could not undertake to say that this was the last time that he should have occasion to renew this application, yet he hoped it was the last but one he should have occasion to do so."

[Mr. Canning alludes, in the above observations, to the slaves that the British Kidnapped and carried off during the late war between that country and this.]

Professor Patton, of Middlebury has been chosen by the Trustees of New Jersey College, to the Chair of Languages, lately vacated by the resignation of Dr. Lindsly

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 5000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 58tf

Proposals

FOR publishing a paper at Yorkville, South-Carolina, to be entitled the

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

by JAMES M'KEE & JOSIAH HARRIS.

The *Editorial* department of the Encyclopedia, will be conducted *by several Literary and Scientific Gentlemen.*

The following will be the divisions of the Encyclopedia. Politics; Agriculture; Literature and Science; Religion and Morals; Portraitures of eminent characters, and Essays on life and manners, original and selected; Summary of News; Poetry; Elections and Appointments, civil, military, literary, medical and religious; Advertisements.

The *Politics* of the Encyclopedia will be *National;* but respectful discussions of all important questions may find a place in its columns. *Religion* will have a defence, which will displease no one, who loves the Bible. In its *Literary* and *Scientific* Department, it will endeavour not to lose sight of the *improvements* of the age. *Agriculture* will occupy a considerable portion of the work. The *Advertising* list will be, generally, limited to *Literature* and *Agriculture.*

The Encyclopedia will be published once a week, in long primer type, on fine Royal paper, and will contain 16 pages octavo. Thus each subscriber will have annually, a volume containing 832 pages. Each number will be folded, stitched and covered. An Index will accompany the last number of every volume. The terms will be Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Notes not at par in their respective States, will not be received in payment, except at their depreciated value.

☞ Persons who may have charge of subscription papers, will please retain the papers, and forward the names of subscribers as soon as they are obtained.

*** All communications to be addressed, "Editors Encyclopedia," Yorkville, S. C.

April 25, 1825. 47t61

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash,* at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods;* also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me: and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdtSept10

Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, the newest and latest fashions of that city, he informs his customers, and all others wanting

Fashionable CLOTHES

made, that he is well prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in a splendid style of workmanship.

All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country. JACOB RIBELIN.

Lexington May 5, 1825. 3t59

Miscellaneous Items.

OPIUM.

"Extract of a letter from England, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia: Let me intreat you to make an experiment on the cultivation of OPIUM: I caused a great increase of this article at Patna. It used to sell for 225 Rupees the cake of two maunds, or 160lbs. It has been sold for 3,000 lately. The East India Company sells to the amount of 15,000,000 Rupees, or 1,875,000*l* sterling, or 8½ millions of dollars. I know it can be easily procured in America, and it is the best article to send to China."

I have seen good Opium raised near Lycoming Creek, Pennsylvania. It is now in a regular course of culture by Dr. Webster Lewis, of Lewisburg, York County, Pennsylvania, and by some of the Harrisburg Medical Societies. Why cannot it be raised in South Carolina?—[And in North-Carolina, too.] T. C.

NEW COTTON COUNTRY.

In the Quarterly Review, for Dec. 1824, No. 61, we find in a note to Cruise's visit to New Zealand, the following, on Otaheite, page 62.

"From the improved condition of the Taheitans, as represented to Capt. Duperray, and which is corroborated by one of our South sea Whalers, these Islands may ere long, become of considerable importance in a commercial point of view indeed, we are credibly informed, that within the last three years, the natives of Taheite have inclosed 12 000 acres, and are planting Cotton, which is said to possess the finest fibre."

FAT PORK.

The Bridgetown, (New Jersey) Whig gives a particular account of some half a dozen Swine, that have been killed with in a short time in that neighborhood. Mr. Marshall Ware, of Roadstown, raised one, whose weight after dressing was 840 pounds. Mr. Johnston of Bridgetown, killed 2, 19 months old, whose united weight was 1100 lbs. These results are derived from a careful attention to the breed of animals, and it is found a farmer can make one of the breed of swine referred to, weigh 500 lbs. as easy and as cheap, as he could one of the common kind to weigh 300 lbs.

FISH.

We have it from such a source as to have no doubt of the fact, that on Friday last there were taken at the Sycamore landing on the estate of Gen. Mason, of Georgetown, about twenty-five miles below this city, at one haul of the seine, four hundred and fifty-four rock fish, averaging at least sixty pounds each, and that many of them weighed as much as eighty pounds. They were all brought fresh to the market of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and although sold at very reduced prices, it is said the produce of this single haul was about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Onondaga Salt.—From the report of the commissioners appointed by the legislature of New-York, to visit the salt springs in Onondaga county, it appears that the Onondaga salt exceeds in purity the finest importations from abroad yielding on an average upwards of 990 1000 ths of the muriate of Soda. The Commissioners state, that with the additions now in progress, the extensive works are capable of producing annually 1 750.000 bushels of fine salt, and 250.000 bushels of coarse, making an aggregate of 2,000,000. A revenue was derived to the state the last year of 93,553 92; and for the two first quarters of the present year, it amounts to 56.740 35, more than double the amount for the same term in 1822. The report expresses a confident belief, that at no distant period the revenue will exceed three times its presnt amount.

The use of Steam in the manufacture of BRICKS, has caused in England a saving of 60 per cent; and by a new patented method, they are saved from the destructive effects of frost and wet, while the bricks are drying; only 40 hours being required to prepare them for the kiln, instead of a month.

There will be *thirty five million* brick burned in Philadelphia this year,—one third more than last year. The price has advanced considerably.

Philad. Gazette.

Western Enterprize.—On the 24th ult. a company of enterprising citizens of Richmond county, Kentucky, started on a trading expedition to Santa Fee, in New Mexico. Other companies are expected to follow them in a few days.—This trade, at present in its infancy, will be rendered of great and growing importance, upon the opening of the road to the Mexican frontier, agreeably to the act of our last Congress.

The suit of Clark vs. the Corporation of Washington, for the $100,000 prize drawn by him in a lottery authorized by that corporation, was lately tried. The judge gave it as his opinion, that the corporation was not liable. The plaintiff has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Salisbury:

MAY 17, 1825.

ELECTIONEERING.

A notice is published in the Hillsborough paper of the 4th of May, for the citizens of Orange county to meet in that town on Tuesday, the 24th inst. immediately after the adjournment of court, for the purpose of forming an association to discourage *electioneering!* This looks like taking the bull by the horns, in good earnest.—The pratice of electioneering has become so palpably destructive of public morals, that we should suppose every *good* citizen would willingly cotribute his aid and influence to discountenance it. We know no plan by which the debasing practice of gaining the suffrages of the people through the influence of intoxicating liquor, can be so effectually checked, as by means of *associations*, the members of which should stand pledged not to vote for any man, good or bad, who would descend to the use of the whiskey-bottle in order to gain his election. Such a plan, we believe, would ultimately do away the evil complained of, and leave the people free to vote for men whose probity and talents alone would recommend them to the public favor.

THE CELEBRATION AT CHARLOTTE.

We perceive, from the Charlotte paper, that the arrangements entered into for the celebration at that place of the memorable Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, in May, 1775, have been completed, and published. A general invitation is given to all the participants in the toils and dangers of the Revolutionary War. Of all that band of patriots who promulgated their independence of Great Brittain at Charlotte on the 20th May, 1775, it is believed that Mr. *David Reese,* now of Cabarrus county, is the only one who has escaped the hand of death—he alone survives to participate in the anniversary celebration of an event which, for determined purpose, and resolute patriotism is second to none that occurred during our Revolutionary struggle. He has received a special invitation to join in the festivities of the day. Half a century, precisely, will have rolled away on the 20th inst. since *David Reese,* and his venerated associates, raised their voices and their hands against the arbitrary exactions of the mother country, and promulgated to the world the following noble resolves:

"1 RESOLVED, That whoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to his country—to America—and to the inherent and *unalienable rights* of man.

"2. RESOLVED, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby *dissolve the political bands which have connected* us to the mother country, and hereby *dissolve* ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties—and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"3. RESOLVED, That we do hereby declare ourselves a *free and independent* people; *are, and of right ought to be,* a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of our congress: to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly *pledge to each other* our mutual co-operation, *our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.*

"4. RESOLVED, That, as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

"5. RESOLVED, That it is also further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated to his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz. a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man," to issue processes, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace and union, and harmony, in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country, and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province."

Those words in italic, are exactly the same as in the National Declaration of Independence: hence the supposition that Mr. Jefferson must have had the Mecklenburg Declaration before him when he wrote the National one.

Mr. Washington Morrison will deliver the oration on this occasion, and some Revolutionary worthy will read the Mecklenburg Declaration; the Rev. Humphrey Hunter has been invited to perform the religious ceremonies, but it is feared his age and infirmities will not admit of it; Col. Thomas G. Polk will act as marshal.

Chantry, the celebrated English sculptor, is devoting his entire attention to the execution of a Statue of Washington for the Bunker's Hill Monument, continually keeping in view, as an object of rivalry, Canova's statue for the North-Carolina Capitol at Raleigh.

It is mentioned in the Missionary, "that a late Grand Jury of Hancock county, Georgia, composed of 22 members, weighed, on an average, 209½ pounds each!" If the heads of these jurors were as bountifully furnished with brains, as their bones were with flesh, the good people of Hancock must have been peculiarly fortunate in concentrating the sapience of their county in its "Grand Inquest."

A bill was passed by the Legislature of New-York, at its last session, appropriating $50,000, for the purpose of *draining* the Cayuga marshes; and it is estimated that 40,000 acres can thus be reclaimed, which will sell for $50 per acre: so that it is calculated the appropriation of $80,000, will ultimately produce $2,000,000, by the sale of the lands reclaimed, independent of the acquisition of so much valuable land to the state.

Coffee.—The price of this indispensable article of family use, during the late excitement in the *cotton* market, also rose to an unusual height. We are gratified, however, in perceiving that there was no real cause for an enhanced price of the article, and that the price has again sunk to a moderate, and, we hope, healthful and permanent standard. By the last advices from Havana, coffee of prime quality sold at 12½ cents; in Charleston, 2d inst. 18 to 22 cents; Fayetteville 4th inst. 18 to 23 cents; Wilmington, 3d inst. 18 to 20 cents; Cheraw, 29th ult. 20 and 22 cents. It will be perceived that the article is rather lower in Wilmington than in Charleston; and about the same in the latter place as in Fayetteville.

Tremendous Storm.—In the Camden paper of the 30th ult. we find it mentioned that a violent thunder storm was experienced there on the Thursday evening previous: during its continuance, the rain fell one inch and seven-eights in an hour: a negro-house belonging to Mr. John Doby, was struck by lightning, one very valuable negro killed, and some others knocked down and stunned.

Upland cotton, in New-York, 27th ult. brought 22½ to 26 cents; the import, from the 15th to the 24th, was 3584 bales—1337 of which was from North-Carolina.

A lot of prime quality, brought, on the 29th ult. 27 cents.

Coffee, St. Domingo, 20 to 21 cents; Molasses, 34 to 37 cents; Sugars, Havana, 9 to 10 cents; N. Orleans, 8 to 11 cents.

New paper.—We have received the two first numbers of the "Fayetteville Sentinel," published by Mr. James A. Patterson. It is printed on a royal sized sheet; and the editorial department, and typographical execution, cannot fail of inspiring a well grounded hope that it will prove a respectable and valuable acquisition to the number of Newspapers already published in this state. Fifteen papers are now published in North-Carolina: seven of these have been established within about six years past.—If, as the Westminster Review observes, (and we would be the last on earth to quarrel with it for the observation) "newspapers are the best and surest civilizers of a country," surely every good intentioned citizen of *our* country ought to rejoice at the increase in the number of *Newspapers,* knowing that thereby the number of *readers* of those valuable folios must be increased; and, consequently, that "the people," who are, or ought to be, the sovereigns with us, will become more *civilized,* (to adopt the expression of the Review above quoted) more enlightened, and better fitted to govern and be governed.

If the success of Mr. Patterson's undertaking were dependent on our good wishes, the favors of a liberal and enlightened community would be meted to him most bountifully.

Mr. Benj. H. Talbot has proposed to establish a paper at Wilmington, in this state, to be styled the "North-Carolina Reporter, and Wilmington Marine List." The "Cape Fear Recorder" is at this time published in that town.

UNIVERSITY.

From a notice of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, it appears that the public examination of the students of that institution will commence at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 1st of June, and continue from day to day until Thursday, the 9th, on which last day, the *Annual Commencement* will take place. All those trustees who may attend, will be considered members of the committee of visitation.

Dr. Caldwell, the President of the University, has published in the Raleigh papers, a pretty lengthy article, vindicating the establishment of the professorship of Rhetoric and Logic in that institution, which, it seems, has been found fault with to an extent that the President thinks calls for an explanation. We shall give place to the article, in a week or two.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A friend in Stokes county informs us, that a fatal and most melancholy accident occurred on the 4th inst. A man by the name of *John Evert,* was employed by Mr. Thomas Fisher, living a few miles this side of Salem, to clean out his well: on Wednesday, the 4th inst. Evert went into the well, and got the water nearly or quite out, and had begun scraping up the mud, when the rock wall above suddenly gave way, and buried the unfortunate man 30 feet beneath the rocks and earth. A number of the neighbors immediately collected, and worked incessantly from 9 o'clock in the morning til sunset, before they came to the dead body of Evert. He was found in an erect position, wedged in between the rocks, but little bruised, although the vital spark of life was extinct.

Hey diddle diddle, the cat's in the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon:
The little dog grinn'd to see the sport,
And the dish waddled after the spoon!

THE MARVELLOUS.

The following marvellous piece of news is copied from the Lexington (Va.) Intelligencer of the 15th inst.

"It is [illegible] week, and from sources invisible, the house of Dr. M'Chesney, in the upper edge of Augusta county, was assailed with stones of various sizes, some of them so hot as to hiss when they fell in water; in broad day light for several successive days the visitation of the stones was repeated. The windows of the Doctor's house were all broken. Some fell on the roof and bounded off; others entered through thick plank, that had been used to close up the broken windows; that Mrs. M'Chesney had been struck by two, one had cut her head severely; the ladies of Dr. M'Chesney's family had become so much alarmed, as to leave the house. At intervals these stone visitations are said still to be repeated. The house is represented to be situated in an open space, where it would be impossible for any one to approach within stone throw without detection. This account we have received from gentlemen of the first respectability, but who were not themselves eye witnesses—nor did they derive their information from Dr. M'Chesney himself, but from those that stated they had."

The Lynchburg Virginian of last Thursday, thus clenches this marvellous tale, which we leave to the reason or the superstition of the reader to attribute to natural or supernatural causes:

"A gentleman, known to be of the most strict veracity, was in this town a day or two since, who not only confirms the above statement, but goes still further—declaring that he himself was an *eye witness* to the events which he relates—that not only stones, which are invisible till they strike, enter the house, and like the locusts of Egypt infest the very *kneeding troughs,* but articles of furniture are suddenly dashed from one end of the room to the other with incredible force. The family, annoyed in this manner for one or two days, removed from the house;—but the evil followed them wherever they went; and we understand that they have again returned home to abide the issue. Mrs. M'Chesney has been injured by one or two blows on the head, and her comb has been several times knocked off, without injury to her person."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, assembled at Washington on the 21st, and adjourned on the 25th ult. A friend has politely furnished us with the following notice of Proceedings: *Observer.*

Nine Clergymen, including the Bishop, and nineteen Laymen, representing eleven Churches, were present. After the organization of the Convention and celebration of Divine Service, the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Wadesboro', delivered a Discourse suited to the occasion, and each morning and evening of the Session, Prayers were offered and a Sermon preached, and the Rite of Confirmation was administered to twenty-nine persons. On Sunday the Bishop *held an Ordination,* and admitted Mr. C. C. Brainerd, recently from Vermont, to the Holy Order of Deacons, and the Rev. Joseph Pierson, officiating in Washington, to that of Priests. Sermon by the Bishop, and Presentations of the Candidates by Rev. Messrs. Empie and Mason, (of Newbern.) The newly organized Parish in Hillsborough was received into Union, and the Reports from the different Churches afforded cause for gratiude to "the Great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls," "for his continued care and watchful providence," and for the measure of success with which he has blessed the Ministration of his Word and Sacraments.

The Convention will next meet at Hillsborough. The sermon by the Bishop is shortly to be published.

The Rev. Mr. Greene delivered an interesting Discourse in behalf of the Missionary Society, and a generous contribution was made in aid of its funds.

Trotting Match.—The lovers of [illegible] trotting were gratified yesterday morning, by witnessing a match between a bay horse belonging to Mr. Russel, and Mr. Howard's sorrel horse Defiance, for a purse of $1000. The distance was three miles and repeat, and the purse was won by Defiance in a very handsome style. The first heat was won by the bay horse, but it is presumed that Defiance would have come in ahead, if he had not lost a shoe. The distance was performed as follows:

	M.	S.
First Heat - - -	9	11
Second " - - -	9	8
Third " - - -	9	6

N. Y. Gazette.

NATIONAL ROAD.

At the request of a subscriber, we have made inquiry on the several points which follow, and obtained from the proper authority the information annexed to each, viz:

1. What is the first route to be surveyed for the contemplated National Road from Washington to New-Orleans? *Answer.* The Metropolitan Route—that which passes through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the survey or reconnoissance of which the Board of Engineers is now engaged.

2. Do the Engineers go in a body examining one route at a time, or do they go in detachments, examining different routes at the same time? *Answer.* In a body examining one route at a time.

3. Will they certainly examine the *Western* or Upper route, being the present post road from Washington to New Orleans? and, if so, when? *Answer.* It will be examined, but not at the present session. The Board will, on its return to Washington, examine the *Middle* route; which examination, with that on which they are now engaged, will, it is supposed, be completed before the winter sets in: and the third, or Western route, will be examined next season.

4. Is it supposed the Board will report in time for Congress to act upon the next session—or when? *Answer.* It is presumed not, because the surveys or examinations will not have been completed. *When* Congress will act upon the subject, will of course depend upon what may be the disposition of Congress in reference to Internal Improvements generally, and to this road in particular.

It may be proper to add, that the arrangements for the survey of this road were made by the late Administration, and have not been changed by the present. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

FLORIDA.

When Florida came into possession of the United States, it was nothing more than an immense wilderness, traversed by tribes of unconquered and restless savages; with the exception of the military posts of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and that of Fernandina; then provisionally occupied by the American forces. There were, it is true, a few settlers on the sea-board, and banks of some of the Rivers, but the Spanish government could not protect them from the constant inroads of marauders. The Ports held by Spain owed whatever of prosperity they experienced to adventitious causes which cannot again exist; nevertheless, Pensacola and Fernandina, from their excellent harbours, and St. Augustine from its salubrious climate and pleasant situation, must doubtless always be places of high importance.

Since this valuable possession has got into the hands of the United States, it has been progressively advancing; its consequence has been duly appreciated by the general government, and the Territorial officers have faithfully and judiciously seconded its liberal and enlightened views. The Indian tribes, who previously ruled the interior, have been concentrated where they can be easily controlled, and the fertile and extensive country formerly overrun by them is rapidly improving by the enterprising spirit of our citizens. The adjustment of private land claims is provided for, in a liberal and regular manner, and the public lands, one year since an unknown wilderness, are now partly in market. A Capital has been established in a central part of the country, where the last council for the Territory was held, where the executive officers reside, and where a newspaper is printed; roads and light houses have been made where wanted, and a large appropriation made for a naval depot. [*E. F. Herald.*

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

Captain Drew, of the Draco, has arrived at Philadelphia from Gibraltar, in 36 days, and brings commercial advices to the 19th of March, which have caused a considerable stir and an advance in the flour market here. Among other things of "speculation" it is *reported* that the ports of Spain were about to be opened for the reception of American produce on account of the failure of crops by drought. We present some short extracts of letters from and to "first rate sources," being all we have been able to collect this morning.—*Balt. Pat.*

A letter from Campeachy, dated March 11th, speaks of a project which General St. Anna had in contemplation, to revolutionize the Island of Cuba, and take immediate possession of Havana. The letter states that four hundred men had been embarked on board of two merchant brigs and a schooner for that purpose,—but that the receipt of intelligence of the arrival of three thousand troops at Havana from Spain had caused an abandonment of the project. The expedition, it is further added, was to have been commanded by Col. Samana, a young man from Cuba, and that the fortifications of Havana were to have been obtained through treachery. At the date of the letter, business was at a stand, and custom house duties very high.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Cuba.—There are strong indications of an attempt on the part of Mexico and Colombia to emancipate Cuba. Much alarm appears to have been excited among the Spanish authorities at Matanzas, and precautionary measures are adopted. The inhabitants, we presume, are pretty generally disposed to accept of independence, be it offered by whom it may. There are certain powers in Europe, however, which have, for some time past, cast a longing eye towards this island; and it is probable that they will not regard with indifference any effort to place it beyond their grasp. Spain herself, perhaps, will scarcely remain an idle spectator of such effort. True, it is, that she has not the force, supposing she has energy enough, to prevent the emancipation of Cuba, by any direct exertion of her influence; but she may negociate away, either to France or Great-Britain, any claims she may possess on the island, and thus induce one of those powers to interfere. We hope this will not be the case; but when we cast our eyes on the map of North-America, and see the importance of this little tongue of territory issuing out of the mouth of the Mexican Gulf; and then look to the unwearied assiduity which England displays in the cultivation of her commercial connexion with Mexico, we may stand excused if we feel some apprehensions on the subject.

We subjoin a paragraph which seems to justify, in some degree, the fears we have expressed:

"*Havana, April* 14.—Since we wrote you last, two large Spanish convoys have arrived here with about 4000 troops, having left 1800 at Porto-Rico, on their way. The last expedition was convoyed by a French frigate, and brig of war. John Bull seems to be keeping a sharp look out; 6000 troops have arrived at New-Providence, and there are four English frigates now in this harbour. Conjectures are various, and it is the opinion of well informed men, that something serious may be looked for."

Buonaparte.—The character of Bonaparte gleams upon us from the tomb with such diversities of radiance, that those who were his most inveterate enemies while living, are now compelled to follow in the train of his admirers. It was commonly believed that the *Napoleon code* of laws, now the admiration of all Europe, and which is now recommended for *adoption in both*, was not substantially indebted to Buonaparte for its origin. It was thought that he merely commissioned or empowered certain competent individuals to revise and amend the code of laws which bears his name; but it now appears from an extremely interesting article on the subject in the last North American Review, that he presided at these deliberations himself—mingled in all their discussions, and was himself one of the most effective, *if not the most* effective, of the members of that body.—*Balt. Am.*

CAMDEN, APRIL 30.

Cotton continues to advance, and small quantities arrive daily, we quote from 19 to 25 cents. Corn continues scarce and high, it will command from 75 to 88 cts.

FROM THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

Speculations in Cotton.—Fortunes have been made in the city during the last week by speculations in cotton. One gentleman informed us that he had made between six and seven thousand dollars by the advance of prices on Wednesday. The Statesman of Thursday says; "A clerk in one of our first mercantile houses, we are told, gave $200 a day for three previous days for the refusal of one lot of cotton, at a fixed price—took it yesterday, and pocketed $20,000 by the operation! Another concern offered a lot of a few hundred bales of cotton on Tuesday, which was declined at the prices of the day, and yesterday 8000 dollars advance was offered and refused. We are also told that one house in this city made the enormous sum of 100,000 dollars, by advance of prices yesterday."

Remarkable Longevity.—There are now living in Charlotte county, (Va.) near the Campbell line, two persons, Alexander Berkley and his wife. Berkley is now in his hundred and eighteenth year, and his wife in her one hundred and seventeenth. Mr. Berkley was born in Scotland, and served in the British army under the Duke of Marborough, in the reign of queen Anne. After the death of his queen, he emigrated to America, and served again in the army of England under Gen. Wolfe, and was at Quebec when Montgomery fell. He has lived with his wife in a state of matrimony ninety years, and has had several children, but they have all gone to the tomb before him.

Wretched consequences of GAMBLING.

A young man previously of excellent character, was lately sent from the state of Mississippi to New-Orleans, to sell 77 bags of cotton. After transacting the business well, and receiving pay, he was beset, intoxicated and seduced by gamblers, and lost the whole of his money. He afterwards, in despair, enlisted as a soldier.

Preserving posts.—A Pennsylvanian states that 21 years ago, in planting some gate posts, he bored through them near the ground with a two inch auger, filled the hole with salt, and plugging it at both ends. The posts are now as sound as when put down. He has since applied salt to the posts of rail fences, by boring an inch auger hole about four inches above the ground, disagonally across the post so as to reach about two inches under ground; filling the hole with salt and closing it with plugs. He has not found any decay among them. *Hamp. Gaz.*

We regret to learn, that Gen. *Henry Bradley* died a few days since at his residence in Chesterville. Gen. B. it is stated broke his leg by a fall on the pavement a few days previous to his decease—a mortification ensued, which terminated in his death. The high stations Gen. B. has filled as Major General of Militia and Lieut. Governor of this State, afford the best evidence of his standing in society. *Yorkville Pioneer, April* 16.

Miss *Evelina Cunningham*, (says the Phil. *Aurora* of the 16th inst.) the daughter of a very respectable gentleman in the vicinity of Charleston, Cecil county, Maryland, is the name of the young lady, whose murder, attended by circumstances of the most shocking cruelty, was announced a day or two ago in the Baltimore papers.

Altered North-Carolina Notes.—One Dollar Bills of the State Bank of N. Carolina of the new impression, engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman and Co. altered to *Two* dollars, are in circulation in Norfolk. They are said to be detected by a slight examination.

Rufus King has been appointed by the President Envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. Whether this appointment will be acceptable to the Senate we cannot pretend to say, but one thing is certain, if THE PEOPLE had been called on to make the selection, *he* would not have been their choice. It is not intended to deny to Mr. King experience, eloquence and a merit of no ordinary capacity. *Constitutionalist.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 29.

Buenos Ayres.—A friend has politely furnished us with Buenos Ayres papers to the 12th of Feb'y. and a circular from Monte Video of the 14th.

The Spanish General Olaneta, to the disappointment of many hopes, still holds possession of Upper Peru, and has issued two proclamations declaring his resolution to defend the country above the Desaguadero to the last extremity. He speaks with confidence of the valour and spirit of his troops, and expresses the most loyal sentiments, for which the Buenos Ayres Argos compliments him, by putting the picture of an ass's head over his proclamations, with "*Viva el Rey*" proceeding from the mouth. In the proclamation to the inhabitants, he accuses of perfidy the officers who capitulated to the patriots, and says "Field Marshall Pio Tristan has more than 5000 men at his command, which with my army will save Peru." The Argos ridicules the affair, but it is to be feared that Olaneta and the Castle of Callao will cause some further difficulty in Peru.

The City Council of Charleston, S. C. have appointed a committee for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of paving the streets of that city according to Mr Adams plan now adopted in London. The Charleston Gazette says, this plan has already been tried upon a small scale at the southern extremity of State-street—and if we should judge from its success there, we should allow its superiority to any other kind of pavement. *Nat. Jour.*

Trial and execution of Pirates.—We learn from captain Hall, of the brig Exchange, arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from St. Thomas, that 27 pirates, recently captured by the U. S. schooner Grampus, Lt. Com. Sloat, had been tried at that port, and were to be executed on Wednesday last.—*Norfolk Beacon, 20th.*

Pulling Noses.—Jacob Boyd of New-York, was last week severely reprimanded by the Court of Sessions of that city, and fined six cents for abusing and wringing the nose of a young gentleman, who would not pay his wife for making his shirts, and undertaking to collect his wife's debts in that way, and especially on a Sunday.

We learn from the Western Statesman, that it is expected that the Episcopal seminary, intended to be established by Bishop Chase, will be located on the banks of Alum Creek, about 12 miles N. of Columbus, Ohio.

By an advertisement from the Treasury Department, it appears that the Eleven Million Loan of 1812 is to be paid off on the 1st day of October next. Here is a vast amount more of capital to be thrown into the market.

Superabundant Wealth.—We understand, says the New-York Gazette, that on Tuesday, *twenty millions* of dollars were subscribed to the Morris Canal and Banking Company. Capital only one million.

Gen. La Fayette has transmitted from Washington $3000 for the relief of the French exiles in England, as also $200 to the Spanish, and the same amount to the Italian.

The late President.—Col. Monroe has advertised a considerable portion of his landed estate, in order to meet the heavy debts with which he finds himself burthened at the end of his public life.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 27.

Cotton, 22 a 25; flour, fine, 4¼ a 4½; superfine, 4½ to 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 5½ a 6; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10¼; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25, flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 4 to 4½ per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 23.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 to 60, stained do. 25 to 30; Maine and Santee, 45 to 50; short staple, 25 a 30 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 5½ a 7; Hams, 8 a 8½; Lard, 8 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 25 a 31; Coffee Prime Green, 25 a 28 Inf. to good, 21 a 23.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 a 3½ per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ a 2 per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

Married,

In Caswell county, (N. C.) by the Rev. Mr. Graves, Capt. William Graves, to Miss Nancy Graves, daughter of General Amaziah Graves.

The grave, 'tis said,
Will yield its dead,
When the last trumpet shakes the skies:
But if God please,
From *Graves* like THESE,
A dozen living folks may rise.

Died,

On the 12th of February, 1825, Mrs *Nancy Hampton*, consort of Jonathan Hampton, Esq. of Rutherford county, in the 65th year of her age. She had been married upwards of forty-five years. She was afflicted with pains and sickness a great part of that time; her health was uniformly delicate and precarious, notwithstanding she had raised a large family of children, to whom she was the kindest and most affectionate mother. The death of this worthy woman is an event deeply to be lamented, not only by her affectionate husband and afflicted relatives, but by her numerous acquaintances and friends. In attempting to record her virtues, we do not fear the charge of adulation, since no eulogy we can offer, can exceed the many excellencies which adorned her character; her ardent piety, public and private acts of benevolence and unlimited hospitality, kindness and good humour, hold a distinguished place in her virtues, to which may be added a tender, sympathizing and affectionate heart, faithfully discharging all the social and domestic duties of life. In the earliest stage of her complaint, without the influence of imaginary fears, she contemplated its fatal termination: it was not the effect of insensibility, for her mind was feeling and serene, a murmur was not heard from her lips, her resignation to the will of God, and a prospect of future happiness, enabled her to express her willingness to leave this world with all its attractions and to approach her end fearless and joyful, as the traveller drawing near his long desired home. COMMUNICATED.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are authorized to state, that *Meshack Franklin*, Esq. of Surry county, (formerly a representative in Congress) is a candidate to represent the 13th district of this state, composed of the counties of Surry, Wilks, Iredell, and Ashe, in the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress of the United States. Mr. Williams, the late representative, we have before stated, is a candidate for re-election.

Gen. Lafayette is expected to arrive at Wheeling, Virginia, (on the Ohio river) about the 21st inst.

By information from Key West, (Thompson's Island) to the 8th ult. it is stated to be very sickly there; the deaths average 3 a week at the U. S. hospital; out of 30 marines, not more than ten are fit for duty. Com. Warrington was to sail from Key West in a few days, for Matanzas.

The Markets.—Letters from Liverpool, of the 30th of March, state, that the sales of *cotton* on that day amounted to 10,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d. per lb. on the preceding day; that sales were made at 16¼d.; and in some instances 17d. had been offered. Other letters of the same date, say that the demand ceased at 12 o'clock on the 30th, and prices had receded to those of the preceding evening: the latter letters state the amount of sales to have been from 5 to 6,000 bales.

A letter from Havre of the 1st of April, states that 1059 bales of Louisiana *cotton* were bought the previous evening, for 37 to 40 sous, full one sous higher than former prices.

Cotton is quoted in the Petersburg Republican, at 24 to 27 cents.

CHERAW, (S. C.) MAY 3.

There is no material alteration in our market since last week. Cotton has declined a little, and we quote it at 18 a 20; Flour, 5½; Whiskey, 35 a 40; Corn, 50; Butter, 15; Beef, 5 a 7; Sugar, 11 a 13; Salt, 85 a 90; Bagging, 35.

Another dreadful accident has happened on board the steam-boat *Teche*, on the Mississippi, about 10 miles below Natchez: at about 2 o'clock in the morning, the boiler burst, with a tremendous explosion; 3 men were killed, and several others badly scalded, and otherwise injured.

A steam-boat, to be constructed of sheet-iron, is building at York, Pennsylvania, intended to navigate the Susquehana river. The Susquehana has hitherto been considered too shallow for steam-boat navigation.

An interesting letter from *Peru*, dated 20th January, is published in the National Journal of the 5th inst. It states, that the Liberator, (Bolivar) had received despatches from Gen. Sucre, announcing the unqualified submission of the Spanish General Olanetta, to the patriot army: the whole of Peru, with the exception of the castle of Callao, is now rid of her oppressors; and that fortress is closely blockaded, and will soon be starved into submission.

Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward of Philadelphia, the patentee of the mathematical system of cutting garments, the newest and latest fashions, he informs his customers and all others wanting

Fashionable Clothes

made, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in as splendid a style as any in the place. All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, May 14, 1825. 58

New Store.

KYLES & MEENAN,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have rented the store in Mr. Mathieu's house, lately occupied by Messrs. Randolph & Young; and will be prepared to open their

Spring Assortment

on an extensive scale, in that stand, about the 15th of May. As the store will be very much enlarged, and the ware-house is spacious, they will be enabled to keep a more general assortment than heretofore; they therefore request those who now wish to purchase their *Spring Goods*, to delay till they see their new assortment, as it will consist of every article (in their line) that is *fine, fashionable* and *cheap!* and will use every exertion to merit the patronage of a discerning public.

Salisbury, April 23, 1825. 55

HOPS wanted.....again!

THOMAS HOLMES wants another supply of *HOPS*; for which he will pay the highest market price, on delivery at his brewery in Salisbury. All those persons who have hop-vines growing, will do well to pole and take good care of them, as they can thereby make a few shillings as easy as to let it alone: and they will not only thereby secure to *themselves* a few shillings, but they will be the happy means of securing *temperance* to a vast multitude of their fellow-mortals, which is more valuable than gold—yea, more precious than fine gold! "You can see," says ******,

"*From his nose to his eye,*
"*Man will drink when he's dry.*"

Well, if men MUST drink, he is a benefactor to his species who supplies them with a beverage that will satisfy their appetites, while it does not brutalize all those noble faculties with which their maker has endowed them.

Salisbury, May 9, 1825. 3t59

An Apprentice wanted.

THE subscriber, living in the county of Cabarrus, nine miles east of Concord, wishes to take an Apprentice at the *cotton-gin* and *screw making* business. I want one who can come well recommended, and good terms will be given. Appply soon.

ISHMAEL M. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1825.

And any person wishing to purchase a *Cotton Gin*, apply to me, and you shall be accommodated on short notice; and I will warrant the work to be executed as good as any in this state, &c. Apply to the subscriber, twenty miles south of Salisbury, and nine miles east of Concord, at the cross roads.

ISHMAEL M. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1825. 3t59p

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] *Salisbury, Feb.* 16, 1825.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

An Apprentice

TO the *Coach-Making* business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to SAM'L. LANDER.

Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 57

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

The Muse.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The final triumph of the patriot arms in South America, in the battle of Guamanquilla, was celebrated in New York, by a splendid dinner at the city hotel. Several distinguished South Americans, and other gentlemen, were present as guests. The following beautiful song, from the pen of Mr. Carter, one of the editors of the Statesman, was sung on the occasion.

BATTLE OF GUAMANQUILLA.

TUNE—*Bruce's address.*

Hark! in southern climes afar,
Like the earthquake's sullen jar,
Rolls the mingled din of war,
Strife and rivalry!

On the hoary Andes high,
Streaming to the winter's sky,
Lo! the Patriot banners fly,
Scorning royalty.

Soon the gathering hosts of Spain
Darken Guamanquilla's plain,
Daring to the fight again
Freedom's chivalry.

Now conflicting squadron's pour;
Louder swells the battle's roar;
Redder glows the field with gore,
'Mid the revelry.

Clash of armor rends the air,
Horse and horsemen welter there,
Drum and bugle drown despair;
"Onward" is the cry.

Hovering in the battle cloud,
Wreaths of smoke the vulture shroud,
As aloft he screams aloud
O'er his destined prey.

Peering through the storm of war,
Lo! the bright Colombian star!
Millions shout for BOLIVAR,
And for victory.

Hail! fair Freedom's fav'rite son!
Hail! thou second Washington!
Thy triumphant sword has won
Immortality!

North and south thy deeds proclaim,
Distant nations bless thy name,
Precious—endless is thy fame,
Son of Liberty!

Academical.

Address of the Trustees of Ebenezer Academy.

The Trustees of Ebenezer Academy, having been lately called together, to appoint, at the suggestion of Rev. E. Harris, another associate instructer, met accordingly, and made the appointment. On this occasion they looked very minutely into the interior of the Academy; and after the survey, they feel compelled to invite the attention of the public to this seminary of learning. They feel it to be their duty to introduce Ebenezer Academy to a more extensive acquaintance than it has formerly enjoyed. It is evidently in a very flourishing condition; and, without some disastrous and unexpected causes, must continue to flourish. Small partial evils cannot affect its prosperity, whilst its government continues energetic and just, and its teacher continues his former assiduity in his station; and whilst a discerning public can discriminate, and judge correctly. To the teachers, we would say, let no trembling anxiety make you vulnerable to every little evil connected with the Academy. Some small festering evils will occasionally spring into existence; but, if the health of the Academy be vigorous, it will expel them from its body. But, let not the public judge, by these appearances of the Academy. Very few have been developed here. Few students have left us uttering complaints; and the most of them have returned. We hope, that any blast of defamation, which may spring up, will find the public mind unshaken in its confidence in Ebenezer Academy. Its literary reputation is firmly based.

The Rev. E. Harris, who will soon enter on the fifth year of his administration here, we presented to the public when he commenced his labors with us. At this period, we think it proper, to introduce him more specially to our Southern community. His recommendations flow from various sources. Rev. Dr. Coffin, President of Greenville College, Tenn. his literary instructor, thought highly of his talents, and invited him, after graduating, to return to the college as an instructor. Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, his theological instructor, has frequently spoken of his pupil in the most flattering terms. His fellow-students speak unhesitatingly in his praise. Since his engagement here, he has had several invitations elsewhere as a teacher. There have also been presented to him, the investment of the degree of Master of Arts from one college, and the offer from another.

His plan of education also recommends Mr. Harris. It can be known best by coming under its operations; but, we briefly observe, that it looks much to the discipline of the intellect, and tends to waken all its latent power. 'To prepare a student for future intellectual toils in his literary or professional studies, his mind is braced, not by the *tonics of pedantry*, but by *vigorous exercise*. He is disciplined into the power of teaching himself, the most valuable of all attainments in education. Thus, the student, in the language of the principal of our Academy, 'like the steam-vessel, moving with inward power, moves against wind and tide.' At Ebenezer the plan of education is certainly original and happy, and can be seen in all its features, only by its docile students. It should give celebrity to its teacher, and involve him in such an extended sphere of action, where he is now stationed, as to preclude the possibility that he would ever desert it.

Mr. John Loder, of Philadelphia, whom we have appointed co-ordinate instructor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this Academy, stands very highly recommended also. This gentleman graduated at Princeton College; and his excellent scholarship is attested by Rev. Doctor Green, of Philadelphia, Rev. Doctor Lindsay, President Cumberland College, Tenn. Professor Vethake, now of Dickinson College, and by professor M'Lean, of Princeton. Professor Vethake, who is a celebrated Mathematician, says that Loder was among the first of his class in Mathematics while in college. His amiable disposition, good character and experience in teaching, are supported by the most ample testimony.

The board would hope, that Mr. Harris' perserverance will be fully rewarded. He has made himself the property of the public; property the result of fifteen years of literary research, and now located Ebenezer Academy. His various learning; his plan of education; the mildness and energy of his discipline; his success and celebrity, as a teacher; his devotion to our interests as Southern members of the union, his noble resolution to spend his days within the circle of science, in the pursuit of the highest objects of morals and Philosophy, the obtainment and diffusion of knowledge ornamental and useful, all invite the attention, esteem, and patronage of the public.

Mr. H. has endured a patient probation for four years, in his devotion to the interests of this institution; and he has now pleasure of seeing it elevated on an eminence. Judging by all that we have known, we confidently assure the public, the two men, whom we have chosen, and presented as instructors of youth, will devote themselves unweariedly to their duties. In one apartment of the Academy, an English school is conducted by a third teacher. This school is intended for the education of the children of the neighborhood, and of those who are not prepared to enter the Academy. Its average number of scholars is about twenty. It is now conducted by a young man well qualified for his station. This is the only relation it sustains to the Academy. The Yorkville Female Academy is about 12 miles from Ebenezer Academy. Between these two places the mail passes twice a week, and there are almost daily communications between the village and Ebenezer. We believe these two places present to the families of gentlemen from the low country, an advantageous and a delightful summer retreat.

The principal motive with Mr. Harris for suggesting to the board the appointment of an associate teacher, was, his wish to narrow his own department, as an instructor, to the languages, and only some of the sciences, with a view to its improvement. And his views are certainly just. As stated in his Academical Report, 'the current of the mind, in its activity, if not caused to flow over too large a surface, will run deep and strong. The narrower the channel, the deeper the stream.'

Our Academy is most popular, where it is best known. *Sixty* students have entered under the present administration; and about *thirty* of them are of the Indian Land settlement where the Academy is located. The *progress* of the students is very satisfactory. The comparison of the progress of *different* students, giving a just view of the momentum of a student's course at Ebenezer, under an ordinary impulse, was made, and affords evidence, that though it is not an object here to propel students with great rapidity, yet they advance with very speedy progress. Their *scholarship* stands high. At the last examination, an interesting exhibition of talents and learning, was made of classes in the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Phrenology. In Composition and Oratory, the students have exhibited with honor to themselves; and some in the most masterly manner. Literary characters have acknowledged some of these specimens to be superior to any thing of Academic growth in this section of the country.

This year Mr. H. commenced a course of *Academic lectures*, on subjects connected with the happiness, usefulness, and eminence of the students in future life as public characters. These are delivered weekly, and promise to be highly useful. Mr. H. and Mr. Lodor, will also deliver lectures in their particular departments, in obedience to a statute of the institution.

A Debating society exists in the Academy. It elicits the talents and learning of the students; and will no doubt be highly advantageous, particularly to those who expect to be *public speakers*. A *Bible Class* has been formed, and occupies the leisure hours of the Sabbath in a profitable manner. Entrance into either of these is *voluntary*, and not by *compulsory statute*. The instructors preside in both; and though it is a *primary* object with them, to communicate that *knowledge*, which lord Verulam calls *power*, yet it is their constant exertion, to throw around the character of the student, that *moral grandeur*, which Dr. Young says, will make the *mighty* man.

The continuance and rise of Ebenezer Academy amidst much discouragement and opposition, assure us, that, now in its prosperous condition, no fears need be entertained in regard to its *continuance* and *rise* in future. It has just lately created for itself an additional interest in a certain direction, which will not soon be severed from us. To our Academic Library there will be in a short time, an accession of 200 volumes.

In the midst of circulating health, men may die; and so, in defiance to the best regulations, a student may mark out a comet's course in his conduct; yet when gone, the system still revolves in all its order, and is known by its *order*, not by the *disorder* thrown for a moment in its way. The youth that may be directed to us, will be guarded from evil as much as possible, by the close paternal inspection of the Trustees, the Teachers, and the citizens around the Academy. Every thing which can be prudently done, will be done, to preserve the freshness of uncontaminated youth as a grateful sight to their affectionate, welcoming parents, when the time demands their return. In this settlement, pre-eminent for *bodily* health, our youth, we trust, will also be *solid* in their *learning*, *sound* in their *morals*, and *correct* in their *religious deportment*. To usher a student into the world as a *man*, the *gentleman*, and the *scholar*, the friend of *virtue*, *government*, and *religion*, will be our unvarying aim.

ROBERT B. WALKER,
JOHN GALLANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
EDMUND JENNINGS,
THOS. WILLIAMS jr.
RANDOLPH WEATHERS,
JOHN H. BARRY,
JOSIAH HARRIS,
} *Trustees.*

November 1st, 1824

☞ AT this date, March 16th, 1825, the Trustees further announce that, in consequence of the detention of Mr. Lodor, an engagement has been made with Mr. *James C. Carey*, former Assistant Teacher in the Raleigh Male Academy. This gentleman holds testimonials of a very flattering nature. When Mr. Lodor arrives, as we still look for him, Mr. Carey will still remain. Our number of Teachers for the Languages and Sciences, *three* in number, will then warrant a preparation for attending to a very large number of students.

We would farther state, that a new set of *Globes* on an original plan, lately constructed, together with School Books, comprehending an original and more simplified method for studying *Geography* and *Astronomy*, have been ordered on from Europe, for the use of this Academy.

A still more extended patronage of this Institution, is respectfully solicited from our Southern community.

By order of the Board,
J. HARRIS. Secretary.

Ebenezer Academy, March 16th, 1825.

P. S. Communications addressed to either of the instructors, or any member of the board, and forwarded to Ebenezer Academy P. O. will meet with prompt attention.

Book Store.

ALLEMONG & LOCKE,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of *Books* from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws U. States, 5 vols.	Hickmore on lunacy
Study of the law	Ingersoll's digest
Jacob's law dictionary	Montague on partnership
Booth on actions	Newland on contracts
Tidd's practice	Kyd on awards
Bradley on distresses	Taunton's reports
Swift's evidence	Landlord & Tenant
Roberts on fraud	Burlansangue's law
Jacob's law	Long on sales
Hardress's reports	Law of lien and carrier
Powell on mortgages	Starkie's reports
Vesey's reports, 5 vols.	Pleas in equity
Kidd on bills	Archbold's practice
Lawyer's guide	" in pleading
Toller on executions	" in criminal pleading
Schoole & Laffreys reports	Starkie's pleading
Stephen's on pleading	Maddock's chancery
Field's Blackstone	Phillip's evidence
Adams on ejectment	Hoffman's practice
" law of lien	Blackstone
" of carriers	Chitty's criminal law
Bingham on infancy	Moore's index
Montague on lien	Shepherd's touchstone
Espenasse on evidence	Salkeld's reports
Beccaria on crimes	Cooper's Justinian
Tomlin's index	Roper on legacies
Paley on agency	Stephens on pleading.
Powel on contracts	

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine	Swediam on syphillis
Armstrong on fever	Hamilton on purgatives
Hunter on the blood	Bell's anatomy
Murray's materia medica	Blackall on dropsies
Bailies' morbid anatomy	Paris pharmacopia
Bell on ulcers	Hall on disorders
Bateman's synopsis	American dispensatory
Bancroft on fever	Saunders on the eye
Averill's surgery	" on the ear
Fordice on fever	Bell on wounds
Thomas's practice	Essay on yellow fever
Lenac on the chest	Hawship on rectum
Cooper's surgery	Duncan on consumption
Richrand's physiology	Parmela on teeth
Hooper's dictionary	Bell's dissections
Pharmacopia U. States	Accum on vegetable
Phillip's inquiry	poisons.

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary	Marrow of the church
Cooper's sermons	Christian world
Bradley's do.	Boston's fourfold state
Harmony of the evangelists	Brown's catechism
Brown's bible dictionary	Paley's theology
Edward's on affection	Dodridge on regeneration
Fordyce's sermons	Jenk's devotion
Belfrey's addresses	Baxter's call
Proudfit's works	Buck's works
Saint's rest	Chalmer's sermons
Rise and progress	Brown's divinity
Pilgrim's progress	Blair's sermons
Conversations on the Bible	Josephus' works
Christian morals	Bibles
White's remains	Testaments
Erskin's sermons	Watt's hymns
	Prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras	Say's political economy
Ely's synopsis	Rollin's ancient history
Carpenter's guide	Lacon
Kennett's antiquities	Ovid's metamorphoses
Arts of war	Smith's wealth of nations
Classical dictionary	Thompson's seasons
Gibson's surveying	Hall's communion
Milton's works	Federalist
Marriage ceremonies	Junius' letters
Plutarch's lives	Negotiations between Spain and U. States
Cook's oracle	Clarke on slavery
Darwin's zoonomia	Life of Cowper
Chalmer's works	Cowper's works
Political economy	Pindar's works
Uras' dictionary	Views of Louisiana
Ossian's poems	Italy by lady Morgan
Scott's Infantry	France by do.
Reid's works	United States and Great Britain
Sterne's works	Military dictionary
Hume's essays	Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle
Hallam's middle age	
Hume's England	
Recollections of the peninsula	
Gillie's Greece	

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

Allemong & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. '46

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Parham Kirk, administrator of Nathan Cawthon, vs. the heirs of Nathan Cawthon; Petition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Cawthon, Sam'l. Swaringin and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher Cawthon and Nathan Cawthon, reside without the limits of this state, it is *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the said defendants appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

JOHN B. MARTIN, Clk.

Printer's fee, $1 25. 3t59

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Pilchard: Judical attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander P. Russel vs. Marvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt68

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long vs. Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Rosanna his wife, and Nathaniel Gadberry. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Gadberry is not on inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadberry appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him.

6t59 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, $2.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott vs. Stephen M'Kinney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen M'Kinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and replevy, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. $2. *April 2*, 1825. 6t58

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Cafoline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys,
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving do.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon [illegible]
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year will please insert the above till forbid.